RECALLING PAST EVENTS

Happy Social Observance of the Semi-Centenial of the Second Church.

Remembrances of Henry Ward Beecher as Given by John S. Spann-Other Contributions to the Evening's Pleasure.

There was a large attendance at the semicentennial social of the Second Presbyteriau Church last evening, and the occasion was in many respects a notable one in the religious history of the city. There were present on the platform two former pastors of the church, Rev. Arthur F. Pierson and Rev. H. A. Edson. The pastor, Dr. Jas. McLeod, in opening the exercises made some brief allusions to his historic sketch of yesterday, but that he would not rehearse this now as there were those present whom all desired to hear. He then read the following letter from Mrs. Beecher:

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 15, 1888. The invitation from you to be present at the semi-centennial anniversary of your church just received. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to attend, but it will not be possible for me to be present. I do not know the present arrangement of the church building, but if you think that a large photograph of Mr. Beecher could be appropriately placed there, I would be most happy to send one as you may direct as soon as I hear from you. My present address is in care of Rev. Samuel Scoville, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. H. W. BEECHER.

Dr. McLeod then said: "I have also a letter here from Mrs. Vance, in which she says that shout the time of his departure for Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher had his photograph taken for Mr. Vance, who requested him to assume, at the time, the expression he was wont to wear at prayer-meeting when he was just about 'to take them over the coals.' And the old picture which Mrs Vance has sent us, does full justice to the occasion."

Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, who was then introduced, said: My beloved christian friends, I have never had a rarer pleasure than at this moment in looking into your faces, and I heartily congratulate you on this semi-centennial of your church life. Though but just returned from Europe, I gladly consented to some here to-night, as I feel very closely identified with your interests. chosen your anniversary to fall just now. You remember the Irishman who prided himself on his nationality, and that being an Irishman, it was a matter of great felicitation with him that he had been born in Ireland. And so it seems fortunate that you have chosen this anniversary in the very month in which General Harrison was elected President. I would be very glad to add an imperial photograph of myself to the collection of this church, but I have never been able to tempt an artist to risk a valnable camera by such an exploit. I think the Presbyterian Church is the catholic church of the world. She has the most perfect union of doctrine on the one side, and of liberty on the other. While not a very valuable denominationalist, I am, from conviction, an bonest and earnest Presbyterian. Carlisle said of Charles James Fox that you could not measure his influence by any ordinary figures. 'You must measure it by meridians of longitude, and parallels of latitude.' So you cannot attempt to measure the influence of a church like this for fifty years of her history. I suppose there have been 5,000 sermons preached here in fifty years. I think I have never known a church where there were so many grand men, as there were in this church five years ago (I put it that way because present company is always excepted), men who were competent to make an acceptable address in a prayer-meeting, or, for that matter, from the pulpit. Then, again we can say, with regard to the women of the Second Presbyterian Church, that they have always been in the front rank. They have been women of great capacity and zeal for the cause.
"Members of this church have been liberal

thought why mammon is mentioned as a master and associated with God! Why think of the things that can be done with it. Money suggests the divine. Money suggests omnipotence. Things can be accomplished with it that could never be thought of without it. Money suggests omnipresence. Every dollar spent for the cause will do some good somewhere, till its influence has no end. I suppose there are two hundred and fifty places in the world to-day where the influence of the money given by a single poor individual is felt. Sarah Honeson, that poor factory woman, sent S50 to educate a young man to be her hope Orient, and when finally she had seen her hope to \$50 to educate a young man to preach in the realized, and he had gone work in that great field, educated still another and another, until five missionaries had been sent from the product of her toil and self-denial. As she grew older and could do nothing else, she still worked with her needle and sent even another, and when the ashes of Sarah Honeson were laid to rest not less than six ministers, promulgating the gospel of Christ, stood for her in the chapels of Persia. From my heart of hearts I rejoice in your joy, and I am glad to see that your house has been renovated, and it has been well done, too. I trust that this may be but typical of the renovation of your entire congregation and their perfeet devotion to advancing the cause of Christ."

givers, both of time and money. Have you ever

Dr. McLeod then introduced Mr. J. S. Spann, who said that it was certainly a tribute to the ability of the ladies that he was to speak at all. for he should not have thought of doing so, and, in having prepared his address, he was simply obeying their command:

Mr. Spann said that the fifteen members of the First Presbyterian Church, who, in 1838. withdrew from that church to form the Second. are on record as their justification therefor, in these words: "In taking this step, they trust they are influenced by no other motive than that of the glory of God, the building up of the Redeemer's kingdom, and their own edification and growth in grace." Neither slavery or new school, he said, were mentioned in any part of the recorded correspondence. And yet, no one. then or now, need be at any loss to know the moving cause. This church took its place with the New School General Assembly, and became well known as being animated by anti-slavery sentiments. The correspondence that ensued was very interesting and instructive. Evidently, the First Church brethren parted with those who went out with regret and reluctance. Both parties had the gift of diplomatic expression. The letters that passed were models of outward kindness, but underneath there was hidden fire which lit up many a hard-fought field in the years ensuing. But real love did come at last, and is here forevermore.

"My first sight of Henry Ward Beecher," he said, "was in the new famons 'Old Seminary' building, which stood in University square, on a certain Sunday, probably in the winter of 1839 40, the first winter of my residence here. A man named Samuel A. King, then working in the same printing office with myself, said to me in a way that arrested my attention, that there was a young fellow preaching in the semipary every Sunday who was, as he declared. the smartest chap he had ever heard; and that if I would go with him, he would show me the place. When we entered, Mr. Beecher had already begun the service. He stood behind a common table, thickly surrounded by as many people as could be crowded in-some almost close enough to touch him, there being chains in the aisles, and people half standing. half sitting, in and upon window sills. The floor was sagged in the middle of the room, and being somewhat embarrassed, I almost stumbled from the unexpected sudden descent towards the pulpit stand. My eyes looked full into Mr. Beecher's, and from that moment he took possession of me, heart, soul, mind and imagination. He was at his best that day, and as 'he reasoned of rightconsness, temperance and judgment to come, many a heart, certainly my own, trembled with conviction and with awe. I was greatly impressed, and when the service was over, all too soon for me, as we came away I well remember it seemed as if we were entering into another world. I noticed, and still distinctly remember some of those who were present, and who spoke to me and who were afterwards my fellow-members in this church. Among them David V. Culley, Samuel Merrill, John L. Ketcham, B. F. Morris and Daniel Yandes."

In continuing his history of the church Mr. Spann said the session minutes up to April 15. 1843, were kept by Dr. Luke Munsell, as clerk of the session. "The writing was so beautiful. so correct," he said, "and so even, as to suggest that it might have been the work of a lady. The choicest language was used and the forms have been substantially perpetuated by succeeding clerks. At this point there was a break, and John L. Ketcham, succeeded to the clerkship. I suppose this incident marks the time of a startling occurrence in the old church on the Circle. Following the sermon on a certain Sunday morning, Mr. Beecher paused several mirutes with a paper in his hand which he said be had been requested to read. He wiped the tears from his eyes and was evidently greatly distressed. The paper proved to be a confession by Dr. Munsell that he had committed sin and that he had concealed it, but was now moved in this public way to confess it, and so make what reparation was possible. My recollection is that he did not name the par calar form of sin that he accused himself ... but it was

though I was a frequent visitor at his house, and the surprise and sorrow were very great. From this time on Dr. Munsell's name disap-The period from 1840 to 1847 was most interesting and should claim from some one a more extended notice than can be given by me.
Among those who were efficient in
the church's financial councils at this time was Hon. Oliver H. Smith. His name appears as chairmrn of the finance committee, and he brought to the service of the church his large experience, ability and personal devotion. Associated with him, from time to time, in these trying duties, were David V. Culley, E. J. Peck, Henry P. Coburn, John L. Ketcham and Wm. S. Hubbard, all men of rare wisdom and gracious spirit. Our plan then was the assessment plan, and gave no end of trouble. At the end of each year there was usually a deficit, which was assessed around again upon about a half-dozen persons, always the same persons. They got used to it, however, and some of them survive to this day.

"The old frame church on the Circle was, in its day, the scene of thrilling events. Mr. Beecher drew there the choicest men and women of the city and the State. Among the distinguished gentlemen who often attended, were the members of that justly famous Supreme Court of Indiana, Justices Dewey, Sultivan and Blackford. I have seen them come in together and sit through the service with rapt attention. It was no uncommon thing to see General Tilghman A. Howard, Joseph G. Marshall, Amos Lane, James H. Lane, Michael G. Bright, Jesse D. Bright, George H. Dunn, George G. Dunn, James Whitcomb, Joseph A. Wright, Oliver P. Morton, Hugh McCulloch, Schuyler Coifax, Jacob P. Chapman, Alex F. Morrison, Hugh O'Neal and John B. Dillon, and indeed a long list of strong men, who came to of the city and the State. Among the distinindeed a long list of strong men, who came to the capital for business or pleasure. The firstnamed person, General T. A Howard, was, to my mind, the greatest man I have met-certainly one of the greatest. It was his habit when in town to attend the Sunday morning prayer-meetings, then held in the basement. He was a picturesque figure physically. Tall, muscular, erect, with black bair, worn somewhat long, and straight as an Indian. His eye was singularly fine. piercing, bright, black as coal. He was deeply religious, very earnest, but very gentle and very humble. His voice was like choicest music. He was simply magnificent. One morning as we walked from the Palmer House, where we boarded, the talk chanced to fall upon the subject of the Catbolic Church and its methods. Of course, I pitched into it, as was the common feeling then. He very gently but firmly said he would much rather have Catholic education than none; that the hope of free in-stitutions in the world depended upon education, It is a happy arrangement you should have | light and knowledge among the masses-and much to the same purport. He did not to know that his prayers and exhortations were more or better than another's, but they ring in my ears yet, and I have been a life-long mourner at his premature grave. He was defeated for Governor of Indiana by Samuel Bigger, in 1840, and was afterward sent by President Polk to Mexico on some mission and tell a victim to yellow fever. Peace to his ashes; tears and flowers to his memory. To have seen and known two such men as Beecher and Howard fills me with reverence

> "The choir music of the church in the forties was to my youthful imagination magnificent. Mr. A. G. Willard was then the leader and Mrs. Ackley the leading female voice. No one whom I have heard was or is her equal Oliver H. Smith has tried his pen in his book of reminiscences at a description of Mrs. Ackley's eloquent vocalization. Those who have heard her rendition of 'Eve's Lament,' as she often sang it in the old church to breathless audiences, or who have heard Jenny Lind's 'Bird Song,' will know the grandeur there may be mingled in eloquence and song. None others can. It was a large choir, then as now; and, as I remember, all gave their services free as air, for love of music, and for love of Him who made the voice wherewith to express His praises. Mr. Ketcham, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Parry, and others not distinctly recalled, were also members. It has remained a large choir, and has always been a body worthy of the highest commenda-

> "The completion and occupancy of this chapel, and the completion and occupancy of this beautiful audience-room in which we meet tonight, were occasions of special thanksgiving. Truly beautiful it is, and so well constructed that it ought to be here for centuries as a witness to the self-denial and devotion of that beloved band of brethren and sisters who gave so freely of their substance to erect it. Mr. Peck, who was the largest contributor (\$18,150) to the construction of the church and parsonage and Mr. Hubbard's the next largest (\$14,111.) Mr. Daniel Yandes gave \$11,460-including the lot, but Mr. Jackson's contribution to it (\$6,-047.46) was the largest in proportion to his

"The first decade of our church life may be referred to as the period of eloquence and songs, of poetry and of magnificent utterance. Then followed the period of doctrinal preaching, extending up to the close of Dr. Mills's pastorate. There never was better doctrinal preaching, perhaps, but it was not appreciated, for the seats became painfully empty, even at the morning services. The pastorate of Dr. Edson was our period of organization. He was most efficient in this respect, and the perfect drilling in practical methods of church work are in force to this day. The next period, embracing the pastorates of Drs. Withrow and Bartwitnessed the highest tide of success, considered in respect of numbers, enthusiasm, devotion and consecration. When Dr. Withrow came we still owed \$10,000 on our church building and furnishing. That was raised as a memorial offering, and almost concurrently therewith the sum of \$16,-000 to build the parsonage. The lot (thirtyseven feet front) upon which the parsonage stands was the gift of Daniel Yandes. Like all the acts of this large-hearted Christian man, it was freely done, without solicitation. He announced his wish to do it, and requested us to make out the deed, before we knew of his intention. It would be perilous for this hasty sketch to come any closer to the present time. Possibly I may be indulged, however, as a closing remark, to pay this tribute of appreciation to the dear brethren who constitute the board of ruling elders, and the board of trustees, with whom I have served. so long. Rich as the church was in its early bistory, in its personnel, at no period has it ever embraced more exalted ability, character and worth than may be found among the brethren and sisters of the present time. In the noble band of its young people it has a rich heritage. with vast possibilities for good. May the dear Lord guard and guide us all, and direct us each and every one, to such service as He may have

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Spann's interesting sketch, Rev. Hanford A. Edson was introduced. He said: "I did something that no other pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church ever did. I stole the best girl the church had. [Applause] I am glad did. It is true, I ran away with her, but then I bring her back some times. I think she sent her love to these good women here to-night." He said that when he had his call to come to this city in the early days be was not quite sure that all his friends did not have something of the feeling expressed by his mother when told her was going to Indianapolis. "Why, Indiananpolis." she said, "among the Indians! Will they eat him up?" He said he remembered with thrilling reality his first sight of the old church on the Circle. It used to be quite imposing with its "pepper-box" on top, its fine pillars, and especially that long flight of steps. All these had been taken away now, and he noted especially that the latter had gone. He "used to meet that girl on those steps." [Laughter.] When he first came here a cornfield occupied the very spot the audience was then on: and when he went to call on Geo. Tom. Morris, it was thought a journey through the country. All the northeast part of the city had sprung up since then. In those days there was nothing out that way but the biggish brick-pile of the Northwestern University. After Startber interesting reminiscences, Dr. Edson concluded by wishing the congregation a hearty godspeed, with an eloquent prophecy of their work for the next fifty years. The venerable Mr. Jackthen spoke briefly of his memories the past, at request of Dr. McLeod, after which, Dr. M. L. Haines spoke of the earnest love and good wishes of the mother church" to the child. The exercises then closed with singing "Shall auld friends be forgot and never brought to mind." After the exercises in the church refreshments were served by the ladies to the entire company in the school-room. During the evening the choir

rendered several fine selections. How to Remove Tattooing.

London Telegraph. Europeans who have been foolish enough, either in youth or age, to tattoo themselves like Fiji islanders, Patagonians or any other race of picturesque savages, may be interested to hear that Dr. Variot, of Paris, has discovered a simple but effective method of removing red or blue pictorial devices from the human skin. His modus operandi is to prick the marks or spots with needles until the blood flows, then to inject tannin, and finally to cauterize with nitrate of silver. Very little inconvenience is felt by the person operated upon, unless, of course, the marks extend over a large surface. The wounds caused by the pricking and cauterization become black for a time, then turn red. and after a month or so the parts which have thought to be secret indulgence in strong | been treated are almost indistinguishable from deink Few knew of it; certainly I did not, the adjoining flesh.

A STORY OF BREACH OF PROMISE.

How Mr. Fry Tenderly Wooed Mrs. Hibbard, and then Refused to Marry Her.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19 .- The \$100,000 breach of promise suit brought by Mrs. Eliza Hibbard against Henry C. Fry, general superintendent of the Rochester Tumbler Company, was called at Beaver, Pa., this morning. The court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the liveliest interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mrs. Hibbard, the plaintiff, is the widow of Dr. Henry Hibbard, a prominent physician, who died ten years ago. She is tall, well built, decidedly pretty, and about forty years of age. She has a family of two sons, the younger of whom is fourteen, and a daughter who is seventeen. Mr. Fry is a widower of forty-five; is the general superintendent of the Rochester tumbler-works; president of the First National Bank of Rochester, and has large business interests in New York and elsewhere. He is generally supposed to be a millionaire, and certainly lives in princely style in the borouch of Rochester. He has a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, the youngest of the five being a daughter thirteen years of age. His wife died eight years ago. Mrs. Hibbard alleges that Fry made proposals of marriage to her, which she finally accepted. He informed her that his daughters, who are very proud, objected seriously to his paying attentions to her, and said this would raise a fuss if the subject of a marriage were broached to them, but that after everything was once quietly over and they found that he chose to suit himself, they would come around all right. She says she did not relish this, but when he proposed that they go to Nisgara Falls and there be quietly married, keeping the marriage a secret for a while, she consented, and they started. They stopped for dinner at the Hotel Anderson, in Pittsburg. He excused himself for a short time and soon returned, saying that business complications had arisen which demanded his remaining at home, and that the wedding would have to be postponed. They returned home and Mr. Fry soon ceased his visits, for what reason she knows not. In April last she brought suit against him, claiming \$100,000 damages for trifling with her affections. Mrs. Hibbard claims to have all the testimony necessary to substantiate her assertions. Private detective have been at work on both sides gathering evidence as to the character of the principals in the suit, and over one hundred witnesses will be

Mr. Fry denies that he ever thought of marrying the plaintiff, much less proposed it. A brilliant array of Beaver county legal talent is engaged on the case. Judge Wickham is presiding. Samuel B. Wilson and James Cunningham represent the prosecution, while E. B. Dougherty, J. M. Buchanan and J. B. Hannah are looking after the interests of the defendant. Before the opening of court Mr. Fry came in, looking confident, and a minute later the plaintiff, accompanied by her niece, entered the courtroom. She appeared serene and smiled pleasantly to acquaintances.

After the selection of a jury and some preiminary sparring between the opposing counsel, Mrs. Hibbard took the stand and began her story. She said she had known Mr. Fey for seventeen years and attended the same church. He began paying attention to her at a picnic, at Rock Point, three years after the death of his wife. He sat beside her, and they read the same paper on the train. He asked her habits, and when be could call and see her. She told him to call that night, and, when he came into the parlor, said she was the first lady he had called on since his wife's death, and he felt queer; he said he felt lonely, and was doing three men's work to keep his mind occupied. He then asked her why she did not marry, and she said she did not think much of love affairs. He then drew his chair closer and seemed eager. He did not make love to her that night, but talked generally of love affairs. When he left be said she was the loveliest woman he had ever known, and invited himself to call the following Tuesday night. The court here ad-

journed for dinner. When the court reassembled in the afternoon, Mrs. Hibbard continued her testimony. She said. "The next time defendant called he talked about the weather. He was feeling badly, and was not happy because he was so lonely and wretched, and intended making a change before a year. We played two or three games of checkers, and he asked me why I never married. I said I did not care for any one, and would not marry unless I loved them. He wanted toknow what I thought of him. I tried to play checkers to keep his mind off the subject, but he finally pushed the checkers away, and took my hand. From that time he never addressed me except by the word 'dear,' and used every other term of endearment. 'As we sat on the sofa,' continued the witness, he said, 'Dear, you know my lone ly and sad heart. I told you what I thought of you the first time. I have been among women, and when I tell you, dear, you can depend upon it. I pever had a thought for any till I met you. He told me a wealthy lady had proposed to him and sent him cuff-buttons for a Christmas gift, but he returned them. When I told him I had never cared for any one it seemed to distress him. Finally he stood up and took both my hands, and said, with face close to mine, 'You will take me some time, dear, to live with you always, won't you, dear? I said,
'I expect so.' The next Sunday
was slippery and cold, and he insisted upon seeing me bome from church. He did not come on the next evening, so I thought I had offended him, and sent him a note. When be called I told him I was afraid he was argry, and be said he could not stay mad if he wanted to. That night he asked the privilege of calling me Lydia, and never after called me Mrs. Hibbard." "Well, what did you talk about?" asked Mr.

"Oh, it was the same old story of love and marriage, and he said I looked awfully sweet. During his visits he spoke frequently of his loneliness, and one time said, 'I'll not be lone some when I have you at the house, dear, even if you are a little cross; but you won't be cross to me, will you? He was fixing up his house at this time," continued Mrs. Hibbard, 'and he wanted me to see it, and asked what portieres I liked. I said old gold. He continued to call, off and on, for eighteen months, but did not visit me for some time after the marriage of his son Harry. When he called be was in mourning, and said he felt so badly he did not know whether he cared for anyone. He asked me, however, if I loved him as well as ever, and I told bim I did. On Nov. 2. 1887, we came to Pittsburg to get married, and intended going to Buffalo. He registered at the Hotel Anderson. He put off the marriage, however, and gave as his excuse for postponing it that it would kill his daughter Clara, being unexpected and sort of queer."

After that, the plaintiff said, Mr. Fry grew cold and began to neglect her. She sent for him, and when he called reminded him of his promise, but he devied it and said "Luar, liar, har." She told him that was nice talk, and he said she was an adventuress, and he would not marry her if she was covered with diamonds. This ended Mrs. Hibbard's testimony, and Mr. Bean, proprietor of the Hotel Anderson, was called. He stated that the register of Nov 2, 1887, was missing and could not be found. There was a room-book, however, which would probably show who occupied the spartments on that date. The court then adjourned until tomorrow.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Opening Session of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Church Temperance Society. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.-The seventh annual convention of the Church Temperance Society was commenced to-day. The Right Rev. C. W. Whittaker, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, presided. Following are a few extracts from the

"In 1881 the American Church Temperance Society was established. Its broad and scriptural basis was laid down as a union on perfectly equal terms between those who temperately and those who totally abstain from intoxicating liquors as beverages. The true meaning of the word temperance has become dwarfed and narrowed from Christian self-control to that of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. We laid down, and, amid some obloquy, have asserted the inherent right of every man to temperately use or totally abstain from such drinks. It was not the popular position, but it in our opinion, right We have avoided tyranny of public opinion which has exercised so coercive an influence and basso largely alienated the sympathies of independent men. With no extreme shibboleths of epinion or action, we were in a position to dispassionately consider methods of legislation, whether restrictive or prohibitory, and the possibility of their effective application to large cities like New York." The report says that where prohibition had been

tried its success was questionable. Money for Mesions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19-The Methodist Episcopal missionary committee to-day made the fol lowing Opropriations for missions: Arizona,

\$7,500; Black Hills, \$5,525; California, \$4,675; Lower California, \$1,000; Nevada, \$4,250; New Mexico, English, \$7,000.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

That Wells County Bulldozing. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Will you please publish this letter to set me right before your many readers? In your Friday's issue was a letter from Bluffton, signed "S. A. J.," in which it was charged that Senator Smith knocked down an old, crippled soldier for rejoicing for Harrison. This is false, I hit Krill, a younger man than I am, for attacking my private character upon the public streets without provocation; for which I have received the hearty approval of all my friends who heard what he said, including some Republicans. BLUFFTON, Ind., Nov. 19. J. H. C. SMITH.

Madison County Puts in Her Claim.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal I notice in the editorials, to-day, that you give Posey county the credit of being the banner Republican county. Now, we congratulate our neighbors in Posey' for the grand work done; but we, in Madison county, are certainly entitled to the cake, from the fact that this is the home of the candidate for Lieutenant-gov-Myers, and yet we reduced the Democratic majority 300. With a Madison county man on the State ticket two years hence, you can mark us in the Republican column. P. T. O'BRIEN. ELWOOD, Ind., Nov. 19.

Likes the Article.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Permit me, as a reader of the Journal, to express my heartiest thanks for your ringing editorial of Nov. 18, on the attitude of the Republican party towards the liquor traffic. My humble belief is that should the other leading papers follow close in the line you have marked out, the sincere temperance men of the third party would soon camp with us and be ready for the advance in 1890, when we would utterly rout the opposition party in both branches of the Legislature and insure the desired legislation. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.

The Civil-Service Law.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Some of your correspondents express the wish that the Harrison administration should promptly remove all Democrats from official ; sitions; thus entirely ignoring the civil-service law. Why should not this law be observed as other laws are? When President Harrison takes the oath of office he is solemly sworn to obey all laws; not a part only of the laws. Why should we ask the South to obey the laws and advise the President-elect to disobey them? What excuse can we offer for not observing the civilservice law that the South cannot, with the same propriety ' offer for not observing the elec-

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29.

Rejoleing Over Harrison's Success. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Although we didn't have the privilege of voting for General Harrison, yet we took the privi lege of getting up the biggest kind of rejoicing over his election. We brought the band over from Santa Fe, which, with our own band and some citizens who remembered how to "play the fife and beat the drum"-Mesers Dyer, Whitmore and others, old soldiers-made the procession lively and musical. The torches and illuminated windows along the route made a fine display, and several prominent Democrats joined in the illumination. Three miles' march through the principal streets and around the Plaza brought them to the Tamme Opera-house, which was quickly filled, and after the poise of the hurrahs, guns, anvils and various other explosions of enthusiasm and gunpowder was somewhat quieted, eloquent speeches were made in Spanish and English by Messra. Springer, Lopez, Barrett, Lee, Hough-ton, Romero, Forsythe, Salazar, while plenty of patriotic music by the bands, was interspersed. The ladies cheered and were as glad as the men. More than half of the procession and assembly were Mexicans, who vied with the Americans in noisy but good natured expressions of joy over the result. Though Republicans carried the county ticket here, and some of the speakers were successful candidates, very little was said or thought of anything but the glorious national

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Nov. 10.

Republicans and Temperance Laws. To the Easter of the Indianapolis Journal: In your Sunday edition I found an article written, no doubt, by an honest and ardent advocate of temperance laws, which he closes with, "May the Republican party not disappoint us, and may it have the courage to give its brewers, distillers and saloon-keepers a back seat in the camp; they have occupied the platform long enough." I have no doubt that the good brother, W. G. E., Ladoga, Ind., has the well being, of not only the Republican party, but that of the majority of the citizens of the State and Nation in view, and believes that one of the missions of the Republican party was, eurely, the bringing about of a temperance millennium of which a great many philanthropists are, and have been, dreaming. There is no question but that the great majority of Republicans of this State and Nation (with a big S. and N.) are real and genuine temperance men. As proof I cite our district convention, held here at the beginning of the campaign, where the finest body of men in the Third district came together, and not one was drunk. Indeed, the barkeeper of the Lynn House, where the headquarters was located, said to me: "This is the most soper crowd of men I ever saw. I have only sold a few drinks of liquor and hardly any

I think your correspondent from Ladoga overestimates the power of the liquor men in the Republican party. They have long ago taken back seats, or have joined the party of ballot-box stuffers, Senator and Lientenant-governor steal. The few ones remaining in the party for law and order, high license and local As we have not the control of the State Legislature to carry out the programme of the Republican platform, I would advise our Prohibition friends not to hamper the administration of the State and Nation with plans that cannot be carried out. Better assist the real friends of temperance to enforce the good laws passed years ago, while the Republican party was in power in this State. I am sure, I speak what I know, that hardly one out of four saloons can exist if the present good laws, already on the statute book, are enforced. If you are honest, and such is the case, will you not have accomplished an immense amount of

We all admit that drunkenness is a great evil, but it cannot be eradicated by prohibition laws, else Maine would to-day, with her fortyfour years of prohibition, be the banner State of temperance in the Union, which she is not. Temperance, like every virtue, is a growth that needs a good deal of cultivation. Vices, like weeds, grow by themselves. The Republican party has more than one mission on hand; it must guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, which the Dem-

ocratic party always refused to do. The Republican party must be righting the great wrongs committed in the Southern States against a large class of citizens. It must admit four or five Territories that have been wrongfully kept out of the Union. It must regulate representation according to lawful votes cast in every State. It must protect the citizens of this Union from hungry truets. It will establish a just relation between capital and labor. lo our own State we have a big fight for justthe crimes committed by Jason Brown, Green Smith, F. Brannaman. The managers of the publie institutions, their assistants and abettors, must be atoned for; justice for all should be meted out. What a field for good Republicans to work in! What a mission!

SEYMOUR, Nov. 20. M. F. EVERBACH.

Losses by Fire. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19 .- The Beaver Falls rolling-mill, at Beaver Falls, Pa, was burned, to-night. Nothing was saved but part of the sheet-mill. Loss, \$15,000. Six men were seriously burned, two of whom will probably die. The fire was caused by experimenting with Lima oil, for generating gas. The mill was leased by Whittaker & Co., of Wheeling, W. Va. A large number of men are thrown out of employ-

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 19 .- Fire broke out at 11:30 to-night in the large four-story wooden block, corner of Market and Main streets, the business center of the town, and completely destroyed & Loss on building and contents,

About the Way of It

It is only the man who doesn't believe in a

bell who tells another man to go there.

Norristown Herald.

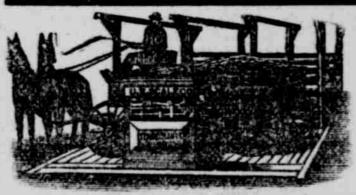
DEATH IN THE OVEN.

There is a question that the stunted growth of children and a large class of untimely fatal diseases, as dyspepsia, scrofula, kidney disease, nervous derangement, etc., are traceable to a lack of legislative interference for suppressing the sale of adulterated Baking Powders and Flavoring Extracts.

We believe that every consumer should be informed of the fact of there having been found one brand of baking powder that is free from ammonia, lime, alum or any disreputable drug taint, and one brand of Flavoring Extracts that is free from poisonous oils, which is pure, delicious and wholesome, and those are Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.







We are naking all sizes of Railroad Track, Wagon, Ecpper, Derment, Depot and Miners' Scales on greatly sin plified and improved designs, and supplanting all other makes wherever introduced. We have had fourteen years' experience in the business, and will guarantee satisfactory work, or no pay. Send for circulars, references and prices before buying. UNITED STATES SCALE OO., Terre Haute, Ind. (Incorporated capital, \$50,000.)
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A CAREER OF KILLING.

Murder of a Man Who Had Butchered Twenty-Five Fellow-Beings in His Life.

Ft. Smith (Ark.) Special. Capt. John Miller, who was killed near Jimtown, I. T., last Monday, by Jim Ables, one of his tenants, had a criminal record second only to John Wesley Hardin. Miller is charged with killing no less than twenty-five men in his seventy-two years of existence. He was born in Mississippi, and his first killing took place at Columbus, Miss., and he was acquitted. In 1848, at New Orleans, Miller and the two Maily brothers, Henry and John, killed the three

Turk brothers. Miller was a member of Jenkins's company in the fillibustering expedition to Cubs when Lopez was guillotined and Capt. J. F. Quetbrington and fifty-two men shot. The difficulty with the Turk brothers occurred just after his return from Cuba. He was tried at New Orieans for the Turk killing and again cleared. In 1849, in a difficulty near Shreveport, La., he killed three men, Murphy, Mysick and one Carroll. He was tried at Shreveport and acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

He cut the next two notches on his gun at Lickspillet, La., in 1850, when he and Alex Rudes followed two horse thieves from Texas, and Miller killed them both in a fight they made while resisting arrest. In 1867 be killed a man named Taylor, at Gaylesville, Texas, with a knife. Taylor struck him on the head with a rock. He was also tried for this murder, and came clear. In 1861, while en route from the Chickasaw Nation to Mexico, he with six companies, was camped near Spivers' Ferry, on the Red river, when a general row took place, not far from his camp, between five white men and a crowd of negroes. Miller and his men appeared on the scene after the five whites were wounded, and opened fire on the pegroes, killing twelve of them. For this he was tried before General Reynolds, at Austin, Tex., and

In 1871, he pursued three horse thieves from the Indian Territory into Texas, and all three of them were killed. For this he stood trial at Granberry, and was turned loose. He served in the war, and was a guerrilla, during which time be killed Matthew Fleicher and several other men in the Indian country.

The Garfield Boys.

Gath's New York Letter. I hear the Garfield boys highly spoken of here among prominent men. They are bard at work at law, and seemed to have inherited more of the caliber of their father than is true of most of the sons of distinguished men, while at the same time they have their mother's decision in temperament, by which they will be materially

General Garfield himself was exceedingly vaciliating. He could not say no, and iwas constantly saying yes. The result was that he fre enently said yes to each of two or three or even four persons whose requests were antagonistic and opposite. Mrs. Garfield's firmness of character, if, as I am told it is, inherited by the boys, will be the one

There is no better fertilizer than decomposed leaves. About this time a compost pile of then may be easily gathered.

element needed by them to round out their man-

WELSH RAREBITS, MINCE PIE, PLUM PUDDING

May Be Eaten With Impunity If one or two Papoid Tablets be taken immediately after eating. Papoid Tablets are made from the South American Papah fruit which contains remarkable diameters.

9999 Papoid Tablets, For Dyspepsia,

And the various disorders of digestion, are nature's own remedy. They relieve, almost immediately, the pain and heavy feeling experienced by dyspeptias after eating and cure headaches due to indigestion in 5 minutes. Papoid Tablets are now sold by nearly all first-class druggists. Price per bottle, trial size, 50 cents. Full size, three times the number \$1.25. Mailed on receipt of price by Johnson & Johnson, 92 William Street, New York.

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